



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## ITALY.

*Report from Naples.*NAPLES, ITALY, *September 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 14, 1901, the following ship was inspected:

September 12, the steamship *Citta di Torino*, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 749 steerage passengers and 220 pieces of large baggage. Nine hundred and fourteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

*Smallpox.*

During the week ended September 14, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 57 cases of smallpox, with 6 deaths.

*Plague in Egypt.*

Under date of September 9, 1901, it was reported that there were 7 cases of bubonic plague in Egypt, 4 at Mit Gamr, 2 at Alexandria, and 1 at Port Said. Since April 7, 1901, the beginning of the epidemic, there have been in all 141 cases, with 66 deaths.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Further concerning plague in Naples.*

[Cablegram.]

NAPLES, ITALY, *October 1, 1901.*

Acting under your instructions. There have been 15 Naples plague since September 7.—EAGER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## MEXICO.

*Report from Progreso concerning the Ethelbryhta.*

PROGRESO, MEXICO, *September 10, 1901.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of August 24, containing a communication from Dr. Doty in regard to the death of a member of the crew of the steamship *Ethelbryhta*, upon arrival in quarantine in New York, will state that the bill of health of the *Ethelbryhta* was issued on August 14, and at that time no case of sickness of any class was aboard. The vessel did not sail until the next day on account of delay in delivery of cargo.

A supplemental bill of health was issued, as the original was issued in Tampico.

At the time of leaving of this vessel there was the steamship *Mathilde* at the adjoining wharf, about 100 yards away, with 1 case of yellow fever aboard, as was reported in my letter of August 16.

The *Ethelbryhta* may have become infected in Tampico with the prevailing paludic infection or might have contracted it in this port.

The steamship *Mathilde*, that had the yellow fever cases aboard while